

NO. 50

tom—each bill to stand on its own merits.—

This was a universal feeling among the people. If the principle is a good one, let it be established; if an evil, and he believed it as evil as fruitful as Pandora's box was of curses to the human race, let us say so. He wished to have the sense of the Senate and

Mr. Thompson was opposed to the amendment. It would defeat the object of the resolution. He was willing to divide the money left among the railroad, but not by a omnibus bill. He did not understand the

resolution to say that if a bill was passed for one locality it should not be passed for another. For instance, a bill is passed granting a Probate Court for one county, the resolution would not prevent us from extending to other counties. But omnibus bills for railroads he was opposed to.

Mr. Halliburton was opposed to the amendment. He considered each House governed by its own rules. The Senate would act inconsistent with its own dignity.

nity to lay down any such rule. We ought to consider every bill on its own merits without regard to the source from which it emanated. He had seen a letter addressed to a member of the Legislature, saying that he heard the Legislature had adopted a rule by which another bill would be rejected.

He was a railroad man; had voted for the bills last session; but he did not think we ought to appropriate all the money. He

by the constitutional amendment now; those that came after us might need something different. I do not believe a two-third vote necessary to suspend the rule; it was a simple resolution, which might be suspended by a majority.

ity; he considered it highly proper for the Senate to lay down rules for its own government, and to act independently; as for the principles contained in the resolution, he was highly in favor of them, and hoped the

Mr. Brown was opposed to the resolution and substitute; he thought them both unnecessary; the committee had already resolved that it would entertain no bill grow-

proposition to grant aid to more than one road at a time; if the proposition to grant aid to more than one road came before the Senate he would vote against it; then it would be time to act; no more the proposition would be out of order.

Mr. Goodlett moved to lay resolution and amendment on the table and called for the yeas and nays.

AYES—Messrs. Brown, Byrne, Goodlet,
Horner, McIlvaine, Morris, Rains, Scott,
Watkins, Wilson, Wood and Wright—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Frazier, Halliburton,
Hedgpeth, Hyer, McFerrin, O'Neil, Pa-
sons, Peyton, Richardson, Robinson, Thom-

son, Vernon—12.
 ASENT—Messrs. Churchill, Coleman,
 Fox, Gullett, Harris, Johnson, Jones, M
 Farland, and Newland—9.
 So the motion was lost.
 The question was then on Mr. McFe

Mr. Parsons saw the difficulty we were about to be involved in by our action on the subject. The Committee had resolved to act on no two roads at once, unless

required to do so by the Senate. By the amendment we invite such bills from the House and instruct the committee to report on such bills. We ought to take such course as to show the House that we shall

entertain no such bills coming from a source. If such bills do come from the House, we ought to give them a respectful hearing and refer them to a committee. An omnibus bill was already pending in the

House; many others might be expected. We should therefore, beforehand, lay down our own rules of action, so that when such bills come into the Senate they might be heard respectfully and referred to the com-

Mr. McFerren had never expected amendment to give rise to discussion. He did not design to invite such bills from the

Mr. Goodell hoped the question would not now be taken up. Many Senators were absent, and he would like to have the

AYES—Brown, Byrne, Goodlett, Horner, McFerren, O'Neil, Peyton; Rains, Richardson, Scott, Watkins, Wilson, Wood and

Wright.
Nate—Frazier, Halliburton, Hedgcock,
Hyer, Parsons, Robinson, Thompson, and
Vernon.
Anson—Coleman, Fox, Gullett, Harri-
Johnson, Jones, McFarland and Newlan

So the resolution was laid upon the table